1. Introduction on MDG

A total of 189 Head of States met in New York in 2000 and agree on a commitment called “Millennium Declaration”. The Millennium Declaration came up with 8 main goals:

1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower women
4. Reduce Child Mortality
5. Improve Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Even though Timor-Leste was a new nation, our actual Prime Minister, Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao also participated as an observer on this meeting. Timor-Leste adhered to MDG in 2002.

On this meeting, Head of States agreed with a timeline of 15 years to achieve these 8 goals by 2015. In every year or 2 years time, all Head of States reported back on each country progress and challenges in achieving the 60 indicators of MDG to United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) in New York.

In 2012, it was identified that some progress has been made but there are still many challenges.

Successes in the World:

- Less poverty compare with the year of 1990.
- Around 2 billion people have accessed to an improve drinking water.
- Reduction in number of Slum dwellers in the city.

Challenges in the World:

- Still 1.5 billion or around 20% of world population that still live under poverty.
- Almost in every minute, 15 children died from preventable disease.
- Many women and youths suffer from hunger.
- World population will increase to 9.5 billion in 2050.
- Food shortage.
- Climate change threat many people’s life and nation development.
2. Timor-Leste’s Progress on MDG

Timor-Leste’s last report on MDG progress was in year of 2010. It was presented by our former President of Republic, H.E. Jose Ramo Horta in the United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) in New York in 2010. The summary of Timor-Leste’s progress on MDG as per following:

**Success in Timor-Leste:**

- Reduction in children under 5 mortality rate
- Reduction in infant mortality rate
- Successful in tuberculosis treatment

**Challenges in Timor-Leste**

- Number of poverty still high
- Less completion rate at primary education
- There are still many cases of underweight
- Many mothers still died relate to pregnant and gave a birth.
- Increase number of HIV cases
- Many people still have no access to clean water
- Many people still have no access to an improve sanitation facility

**Recommendations**

There are a number of recommendations made to improve the country progress on MDG:

- Poverty Reduction
  1. Creation of more job opportunities – for long term and continue.
  2. Enabling environment for private sector to invest

- Increase completion rate at primary education
  1. Socialize education policy on free and compulsory education
  2. Promote the involvement of parents in the process and development of education.
  3. Increase the quality of education particularly with the Teachers
  4. Provide necessary basic infrastructure and equipment to schools
RD 5 – Summary on MDG Report

Timor-Leste’s Progress on MDG

- Promote women’s empowerment
  1. Maintain or even increase women representation in the Parliament
  2. Promote women’s participation and leadership in the Parliament, in government structure and also in the society.

- Provide good service on water and sanitation:
  1. Provide clean water target those who have no access.
  2. Increase public awareness on the importance of taking care the installation of water system.
  3. Increase public awareness on the proper use of sanitation facility and also its maintenance.
  4. Build sanitation facility in public places.

- Provide better service on telecommunication
  1. Regulate Telecommunication Company in country in order to provide an effective and efficient service.

- Improve People’s Health
  1. Increase awareness of preparing nutritious food and feeding practice
  2. Increase awareness on prevention of communicable disease: HIV, Malaria & Tuberculosis.
  3. Increase number skilled health personnel and health center targeting remotes areas for health service (for example in birth assistance, ANC, immunization and other necessary service)

- Protected areas – Forest
  1. Strengthen forestry policy – ensuring its protection and sustainability particularly from cutting trees and burning forest.
  2. Increase people’s awareness on the importance of forestry and also identify another alternative for people’s daily consumption (for example source for cooking).